

수두증 흰쥐 모델에서 수두증 정도에 따른 체성 감각 유발 장전위의 변화

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= Abstract =

Change of Somatosensory Evoked Field Potential according to the Severity of Hydrocephalus in Kaolin-induced Hydrocephalus of Rats

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Objective : Somatosensory evoked potential(SSEP) has been known to be a good method for evaluating brain stem function, but it is not sufficient to check the fine changes of cortical functions. A fine change of cortical function can be expressed with somatosensory evoked cortical field potential(SSEFP) rather than general SSEP. To confirm the usefulness of SSEFP for evaluating the cortical function, the authors simultaneously measured SSEFP and the intracranial pressure - volume index(PVI) in kaolin - induced hydrocephalic rats.

Method : Hydrocephalus was induced with injection of 0.1ml kaolin - suspended solution into the cisterna magna in 60 Sprague - Dawley rats. The authors measured PVI and SSEFP 1 week after injection of kaolin - suspended solution. To evaluate the severity of induced hydrocephalus, we measured the transverse diameter of the lateral ventricle on the coronal slice of the rat brain 0.40mm posterior to the bregma.

Result : The typical wave form of SSEFP in control rats showed a negative - positive complex wave at early latency. In SSEFP of normal rats, N0 is 10.0 msec, N1 15.3 msec, P1 31.2 msec and N1 - P1 amplitude 15.4 μ V. As hydro - cephalus progressed, the peak latency of N1 and P1 were delayed. In mild hydrocephalus, negative peak waves were split. The N1 - P1 amplitude was decreased only in severe hydrocephalus. The changes of the characteristics of SSEFP according to the severity of hydrocephalus were well correlated with the changes of PVI. Shunting normalized the characteristics of SSEFP in relation to ventricular sizes and PVI in hydrocephalic rats.

Conclusion : SSEFP may be useful for evaluating the impairment of cortical function in hydrocephalus.

KEY WORDS : Kaolin - induced hydrocephalus · Pressure - volume index · Somatosensory evoked potential · Somatosensory evoked cortical field potential.

서 론

PVI)

10)19)23)27)29)

(compliance),
(elastance) - (pressure volume index ; (EEG),

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (brainstem auditory evoked potential ; BAEP), | 1 | - |
| (somatosensory evoked potential ; SSEP), | . | . |
| (visual evoked potential ; VEP), | 12 | 1 |
| (motor evoked potential) | . | - |
| 3)8)9) | . | . |
| 가 | 2. 수두증의 유발 | . |
| 가 | Thiopental(1mg/Kg) | . |
| | | 1 |
| | 1mm | . |
| | 0.1 0.2ml | . |
| (brain | 0.1ml | (2gm kaolin/10ml normal saline) |
| stem) | 2 | . |
| far field potential | | . |
| near field potential | | . |
| (thalamus), (internal capsule) | 가 | . |
| | 3. 수두증 흰쥐의 섀트술 | . |
| (somatosensory evoked cortical field potential ; SSEFP) | . | 1.5cm |
| , | drill | 1mm, |
| , | | 3 4mm |
| | 0.5mm | . |
| 가 | 1 | . |
| 가 | 4. 실험동물 마취 및 조작 | . |
| , | Thiopental(1mg/Kg) | . |
| , | | 5mm |
| 대상 및 방법 | mechanical ventilator(Model 808, New | . |
| | England medical Instrument Inc. Medway, Mass., USA) | . |
| 1. 실험 동물 | CO2 | . |
| 350 400gm | (Capnometer, model 2200, Traverse medical | . |
| 60 | monitors, Saline, Michigan, USA) | . |
| , | polyethylene | . |
| , | heparin solution(10,000 | . |
| 12) | unit/1,000ml) | P40 statham pre- |
| 38 | ssure transducer | . |
| 1 | 가 | . |
| , | | . |
| 2 3 | 37.5 38.5 | . |
| | (Homeothermic blanket control unit Cat. No. 50 - | . |
| 10 | 7503, Havard Apparatus, South Natik, MA., USA) | . |
| 1 | | . |

(Stereotactic
Frame : Scientific Instrument Laboratory, Setayaku, To -
kyo, Japan) pancuronium bromide
(0.04mg/Kg)
thiopental
(Microscope : Zeiss, OPMI6 -
Sf, 123816, West Germany)

5. 압력-부피 계수의 측정

3mm,
2.5mm drill 1mm
PE - 50 3 4mm 23G
0.025 0.03ml
[heparin 10,000 unit in 1000ml normal saline]
 $PVI\{ = V - Vo / (\log P - \log Po) \}$ (Fig. 1)¹⁹⁾²⁷⁾²⁹⁾

6. 체성 감각 유발 전위의 유발 및 기록

1) 자 극

ball
(Fig. 2).
(A365D stimulus isolator, A365
high current stimuli isolator, World precision instrum -
ents, Inc. New Haven, Connecticut, USA) 5mA
(Pulsemaster

A300, World precision instruments, Inc. New Haven,
Connecticut, USA) 1

4Hz 0.1msec

2) 기 록

(stainless steel, NE - 120, Rhodes Me -
dical Instruments, Inc. Distributed by David Kopf Inst -
ruments, Tujunga, Calif., USA) (Fig.
2).

1.4mm
0.2mm
0.4mm (insulation)
0.1mm

bregma 2mm
2.5mm
IBM - PC 586 com -
puter Spike 2(Spike 2 for windows, version 2.0, AD
converter and program supplied by Cambridge elec -
tronic design LTD, England)

(sensory evoked
field potential wave) 30 3,000Hz 50,000
(NIC HGA 300 Nicolet Biomedical Instrument,
Nicolet Instrument Corp. Madison, Wisconsin, USA)
100 300 Sweep time 100msec

7. 수두증의 확진

23G

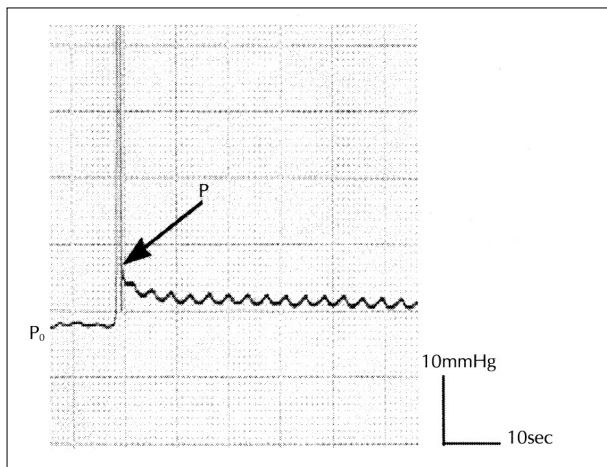


Fig. 1. Measurement of pressure-volume index. PVI was calculated according to the formula $\{PVI = V - Vo / (\log P - \log Po), (P > Po)\}$ after intraventricular bolus injection of 0.025 - 0.03ml heparinized normal saline(Heparin 10,000 unit in 1000ml normal saline).

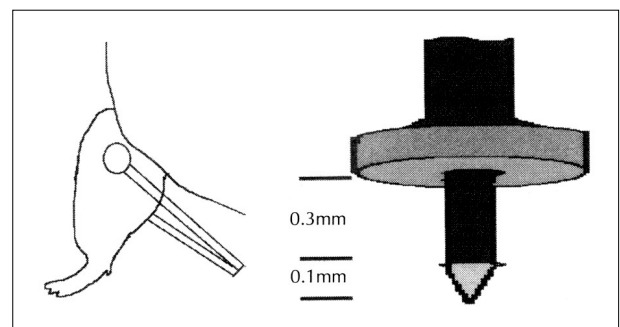


Fig. 2. Stimulating electrode and recording electrode of somatosensory evoked field potential. We transcutaneously stimulated the sciatic nerve with a ball-type electrode made of silver(left figure). The figure at right is a schematic drawing of the recording electrode. This electrode has a recording disk(1.4mm in diameter) and the insulated needle(0.2mm in diameter, 0.4mm in length). The insulated needle is used as a reference electrode after stripping the tip of the needle.

결 과

10% 1
0.4mm 1mm
2 3
(anterior commissure)
1mm 1 2mm,
2mm (Fig. 3).
8. 통계분석
latency) (peak amplitude)
paired t - test
one - way
analysis of variance(ANOVA), Fischer's test, regression test
bregma 10%
1. 수두증 정도에 따른 두개강내 압력-부피 계수의 변화
0.75 0.95mm
0.85 ± 0.06mm 4.8
5.6mmHg 5.24 ± 0.28mmHg
0.0640 ± 0.0023ml
24 1.62 ±
0.21mm (1.2 1.9mm). 5.4
7.9mmHg 6.79 ± 0.70mmHg, -
0.0578 ± 0.0029ml 14
2.71 ± 0.37mm(2.1 3.4mm)
6.5 8.3mmHg, 7.44 ± 0.58 -
mmHg, 0.0560 ± 0.0056ml (Table 1).
Fig. 4
(p<0.05).

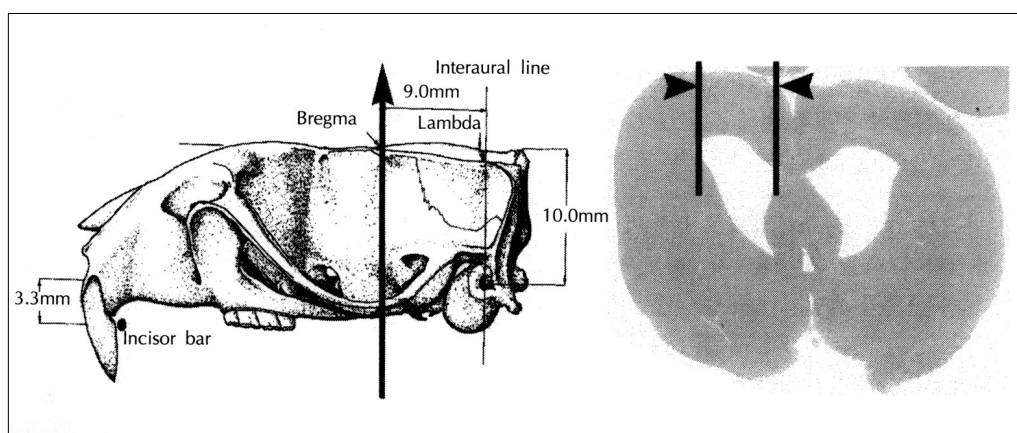


Fig. 3. Confirmation and classification of induced hydrocephalus. We measured the transverse diameter of the lateral ventricle on the coronal slice of the rat brain 0.40mm posterior to the bregma. The normal transverse diameter is defined as less than 1.0mm, mild hydrocephalus as 1.0 to 2.0mm, and severe hydrocephalus as more than 2.0mm.

Table 1. Changes of intracranial pressure and pressure-volume index 1 week after intracisternal injection of kaolin-suspended solution

| Classification | Control | Mild hydrocephalus | Severe hydrocephalus | Treated hydrocephalus* |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of animals | 12 | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| Diameter of lateral ventricle(mm) | 0.85 ± 0.06 (0.75 - 0.95) | 1.62 ± 0.21 (1.2 - 1.9) | 2.71 ± 0.37 (2.1 - 3.4) | 1.04 ± 0.16 (0.85 - 1.3) |
| Intracranial pressure(mmHg) | 5.24 ± 0.28 (4.8 - 5.6) | 6.79 ± 0.70 (5.4 - 7.9) | 7.44 ± 0.58 (6.5 - 8.3) | 5.19 ± 1.13 (3.0 - 6.9) |
| Pressure-volume index(ml) | 0.0640 ± 0.0023 | 0.0578 ± 0.0029 | 0.0560 ± 0.0056 | 0.0599 ± 0.0086 |

* : Rats in this group were treated with shunting 1 week after intracisternal injection of kaolin-suspended solution

The data are mean ± standard deviation

Numbers in blank mean the minimal and maximal value

($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 5).
 10 1.04
 $\pm 0.16\text{mm}$ (0.85 1.3mm), 3.0 6.9mmHg
 $5.19 \pm 1.13\text{mmHg}$
 (3 6.9mmHg).
 가
 0.0599ml 0.0086
 ml

2. 실험 동물군별 체성 감각 유발 전위

1) 대조군에서 체성 감각 유발 전위의 특징

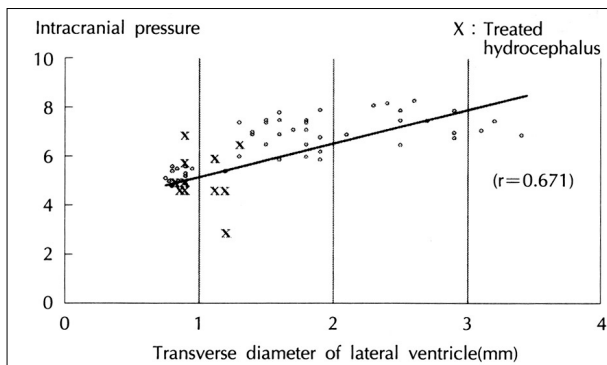


Fig. 4. Change of intracranial pressure according to the severity of induced hydrocephalus ($r = 0.671$, $p = 0.001$).

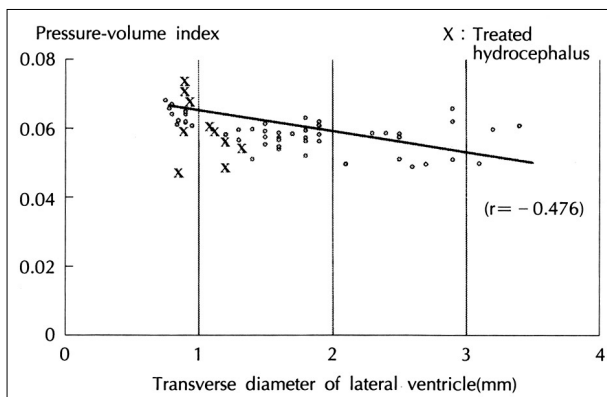


Fig. 5. Change of intracranial pressure-volume index according to the severity of induced hydrocephalus ($r = -0.476$, $p = 0.001$).

bregma 1mm
 40 5 가
 bregma
 2mm,
 2 3mm (Fig. 6).
 1mA
 bregma 2mm,
 2.5mm 3mA
 (early latency negative -
 positive complex wave) (Fig. 7).
 10.0msec 15.3msec
 (N1) (P1) 31.2
 msec N1 P1
 N1 P1 15.4 μV

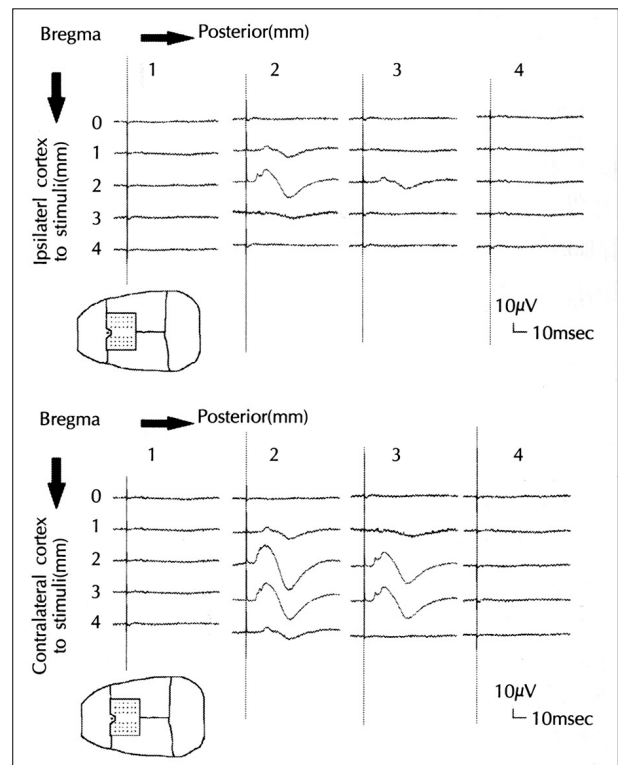


Fig. 6. Typical somatosensory evoked field potential in the control group. N0 : Starting point of negative wave. N1 : Latent period of peak point of negative wave, P1 : Latent period of peak point of positive wave, N1-P1 amplitude : Amplitude between peak points of negative wave and positive wave.

2) 수두증 정도에 따른 체성 감각 유발 전위의 변화

N0, N1, P1, N1 - P1

(Table 2).

10.2msec 10.0msec
가 11.3msec
17.9msec,
19.7msec
34.0msec, 40.6msec

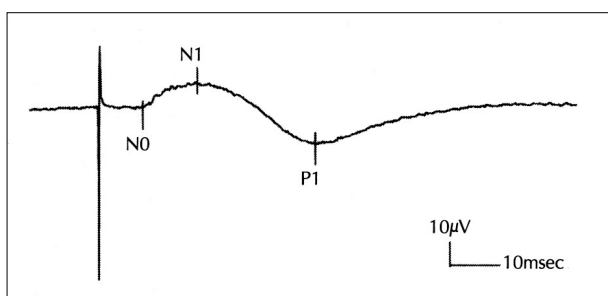


Fig. 7. Localization for recording somatosensory evoked field potential. To find the proper location for recording SSEFP, we recorded 40 SSEFP on the ipsilateral and contralateral hemisphere to stimuli.

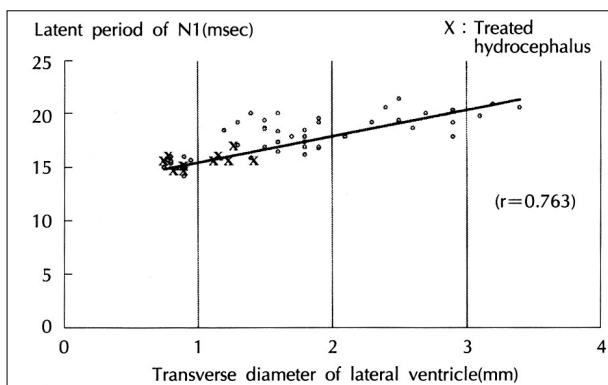


Fig. 8. Change of N1 according to the severity of induced hydrocephalus($r = 0.763$, $p = 0.001$).

(Fig. 8, 9).

가

70%

(Fig. 10).

30%

N1 - P1

15.4 μ V

15.6 μ V

가

13.7 μ V

(Table 2).

3) 수두증 치료군에서 체성 감각 유발 전위의 변화

10.2msec,

15.6msec,

30.8msec,

N1 - P1

15.2msec, N1 - P1

14.7 μ V

(Table 2).

가

1mm

70%

1

가

1mm

30%

2

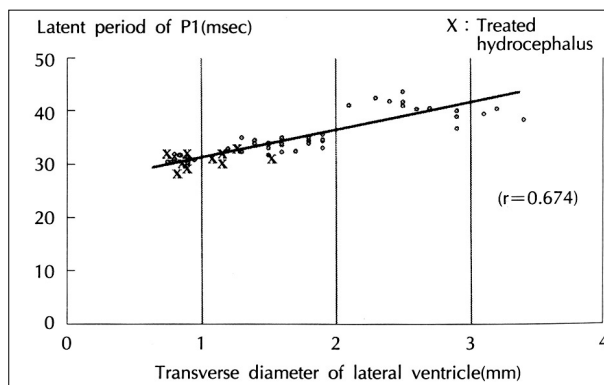


Fig. 9. Change of P1 according to the severity of induced hydrocephalus($r = 0.674$, $p = 0.001$).

Table 2. Changes of SSEFP according to the severity of hydrocephalus

| Classification | Control | Mild hydrocephalus | Severe hydrocephalus | Treated hydrocephalus |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of animals | 12 | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| N0(msec) | 10.0 \pm 0.5 | 10.2 \pm 0.9 | 11.3 \pm 1.3 | 10.2 \pm 1.2 |
| N1(msec) | 15.3 \pm 1.4 | 17.9 \pm 2.1 | 19.7 \pm 2.5 | 15.6 \pm 1.6 |
| P1(msec) | 31.2 \pm 2.8 | 34.0 \pm 4.1 | 40.6 \pm 3.8 | 30.8 \pm 2.4 |
| N1 splitting | none | 70% | 30% | 30% |
| N1-P1 amplitude(μ V) | 15.4 \pm 2.4 | 15.6 \pm 5.6 | 13.7 \pm 2.7 | 14.7 \pm 6.4 |

N0 : Starting point of negative wave

N1 : Latent period of peak point of negative wave

P1 : Latent period of peak point of positive wave

N1-P1 amplitude : Amplitude between peak points of negative wave and positive wave

The data are mean \pm standard deviation

가

고 찰

(Fig. 11).

3. 압력-부피 계수와 체성 감각 유발 전위의 상관 관계

가 가
regression test $N1 = 28.340876 +$
 $(-179.421 \times PVI)(r = -0.451, p = 0.001), P1 = 61.065$
 $+ (-440.227 \times PVI)(r = -0.557, p = 0.001)$
가
N1 - P1

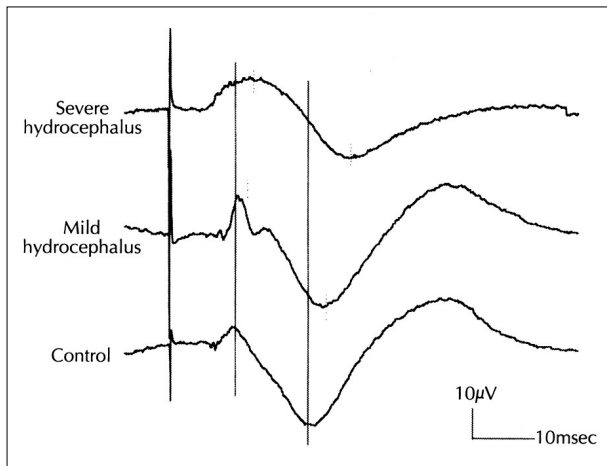


Fig. 10. Change of somatosensory evoked field potential according to the severity of induced hydrocephalus. As hydrocephalus progressed, N1 and P1 were delayed. In severe hydrocephalus, the N1-P1 amplitude decreased.

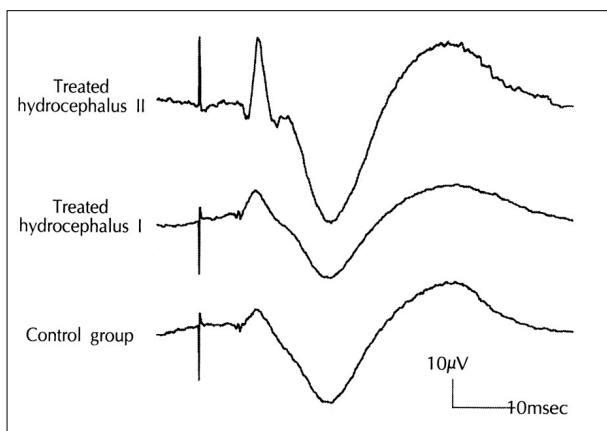


Fig. 11. Change of somatosensory evoked field potential after shunting. SSEFP in 70% of the treated group was similar to those in the control group. However, SSEFP in 30% of the treated group showed N1 splitting.

가 7)12)16)21)22)24). Positron emission tomog -
raphy, magnetic resonance spectroscopy, diffusion mag -
netic resonance

APT

5)13)28)

brain turgor(Kb)

1)10)23)29)

. 1970

가

가 6)25)

가

가

가

3)4)8)9)30). BAEP

. 1987 Coupland Cochrane⁴⁾, ,

1993 Yamamura .

SSEP N1 latency (stainless steel, NE - 120, Rhodes Medical Instruments, Inc. Distributed by David Kopf Instruments, Tujunga, Calif.)

N1 latency가¹⁷⁾¹⁸⁾ 가

30).

가

가

(5.24 ± 11)12)20)

0.28mmHg) 1992 Konrad 48 Bregma 2mm , 5.6cmH₂O(4.12mmHg)⁸⁾ 1994 2.5mm Botel Brinker가 8 ± 1.7 1990 Sakatani mmHg²⁾ 1996 Morimoto (7 ± 1mmHg) 가¹⁵⁾ (0.0640 ± 0.0023ml) 가²⁰⁾ Botel Brinker (0.0518 ± 0.018ml)²⁾ 가

(0.7mm) 가²⁰⁾³⁰⁾

가

N1 P1 (N1 - P1 amplitude) 가

가

near field po - tential far field potential

가

- : 1999 4 30
- : 1999 9 14
- :
120 - 752

: 02) 361 - 5620, : 02) 02 - 393 - 9979
E - mail : dskim33@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

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